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RECORD

President's Report

FACULTY COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE RECORD

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 77 Fifty Cents a Year December, 1909

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the

Honorable Board of Trustees.

Gentlemen:

The year which has elapsed since my last report has seen the close of one session marked by excellent work and the opening of another which I trust will prove equally successful. At the closing exercises of the session of 1908-09, 107 baccalaureate and advanced degrees were awarded, the largest number in the history of the University. The session of 1909-10 has opened with an increase of about forty students, the medical school alone showing a loss which is largely accounted for by the requirement of a pre-medical year covering the elementary sciences as prerequisite to the regular four years course. The advance in the science of medicine has filled to overflowing the old curriculum and rendered a preliminary training in the fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry and biology absolutely necessary. The decrease in numbers is not for a moment to be considered in view of the necessity for the clearer grasp and comprehension of this most complex of the sciences to which all natural science must minister.

In the undergraduate department a noteworthy improvement in preparation is reported by the dean of the college. The recent action of the faculty limiting the conditions upon which a student may be accepted for entrance to two units is a further step in this direction and should make a corresponding improvement next year, rendering possible a still further improvement in undergraduate work and standards for the future. These steps have been made possible by the great growth and improvement in the

State High Schools. It is hard to overestimate the meaning of all of this for the elevation and culture of the citizenship of the State. I wish to call attention to the fact that the University now draws nearly sixty per cent of its entering class from the public high schools.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY There have been a number of changes in the faculty during the past year.

Professor C. Alphonso Smith resigned his position as head of the English Department and Dean of the Graduate School. Professor Smith came to the University in 1902 and for seven years has rendered valuable service to the University. In recognition of his high rank as a scholar he received last session the appointment as Roosevelt Professor in the University of Berlin for 1910-11.

Professor Lucius P. McGehee resigned his professorship of law to which he was elected five years ago. He has entered the practice of law in New York City.

Professor James D. Bruner, Professor of French since 1901, resigned to take the presidency of the Chowan Female Institute.

Professor J. E. Latta, Professor of Electrical Engineering, has resigned to take up the practical side of his profession.

Professor R. O. E. Davis has given up his position in the Department of Chemistry to undertake special chemical work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

In October last Judge James C. McRae, Dean of the Law School, was taken from us by death. He was in the eleventh year of his service for the University. A sympathetic teacher, a considerate, courteous colleague, he will be greatly missed in the University and his place will be hard to fill.

There have been the following additions to the faculty:

Professor Edwin Mims, Ph.D., who for fifteen years has been Professor of English in Trinity College, N. C. has been elected Professor of English. He has been granted a year's leave of absence to study in Europe. Mr. John M. Booker, A.B., of Johns Hopkins University, takes his classes during his absence.

Professor William M. Dey, Ph.D., formerly Associate Professor of Romance Languages and acting Head of that Department in

the University of Missouri, has been appointed Professor of Romance Languages and Head of that Department.

Oliver Towles, A.B., has been added as Associate Professor to the same Department.

Temporary appointments have been made to fill the vacancies in the Law School, the Department of Electrical Engineering and the Department of Chemistry. Walter Grimes in the Law School, Parker H. Daggett in Electrical Engineering and Hampden Hill, S.B., in Chemistry.

Thomas F. Hickerson, A.M., after a year's study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has returned as instructor in the Department of Mathematics.

G. K. G. Henry, A.M., formerly first assistant in the Chocowinity School, has been transferred as Instructor from Mathematics to Latin. C. E. McIntosh, Principal of Raeford Institute, has been appointed Assistant in History. C. C. Alexander, A.M. (Columbia), formerly Assistant Professor in the University of Arkansas, and Claud Howard, A.M. (University of North Carolina) have been made Instructors in English.

Eben Alexander, Ph. D., Professor of Greek and Dean of the University, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Willie T. Patterson,* for twenty-five years Bursar of the University, has been retired on a Carnegie pension and A. E. Woltz, formerly Superintendant of the Goldsboro Graded Schools, has been appointed in his place. Charles T. Woollen has been appointed Proctor of the University.

Edward K. Graham, A. M., has been made Head of the Department of English and Dean of the College. Charles L. Raper, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, has been made Dean of the Graduate School. Henry M. Wagstaff has been promoted from Associate Professor to Professor of History.

CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT During the summer sundry changes in the Heating, Light and Water Plant of the University were made involving an expenditure of over $20,000. So far as means would allow repairs were also made in the buildings and improvements in the campus. An extra appropriation of $1,000

*Deceased, January 10, 1910.

was made for the purchase of books for the Law School and the laboratory equipment in Chemistry, Physics and Pharmacology was increased.

It was found impossible to enlarge the chapel as had been planned but the interior was re-modelled and new seats placed in it so as to permit of the daily gathering of the entire undergraduate body. Except for the lower classes, this morning assembly had been abandoned for ten years on account of lack of room. I am glad that it is now possible to assemble at least 600 of the student body and believe that it means a great deal for the promotion of a solidarity among the students, a spirit of unity and a sense of the strength and power of the University. It must increase the efficiency of the University in every direction and it affords opportunity for teaching many things which could scarcely be taught before, which shall make for strong and cultured manhood. I know of no finer step forward in recent years toward the creation of a Greater University.

I must take this opportunity to thank the ministers of the town churches for their unselfish service to the University and the State in conducting the religious exercises of these morning gatherings and in general for their unstinted efforts towards building up high ideals of Christian manhood among these young men who in the future will play such important parts as citizens of this and other commonwealths.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

In planning for the efficiency of the great educational machine placed under my care, I have sought first to secure the enthusiastic cooperation of an able corps of teachers, and have succeeded. The faculty of the University of North Carolina is an exceptional one for training, for ability, for scholarly reputation and for harmony and unity of purpose. They represent the training of the best universities at home and abroad. The list of their publications which has been annually reported to your body prove them in the fullest sense productive scholars and the reputation in which they are held is shown by the really remarkable list of positions of honor held by them in their various learned societies. Further-

more, they are approved teachers and men who as cultivated gentlemen serve as models to the young men gathered in their classes. The pecuniary reward for their services is inadequate and must be increased if the University is to retain them. I have sought to hold them by relieving them of mere drudgery and affording all possible opportunity for self-development, for research and for the highest reward of the scholar, the winning of recognition among one's fellows in the various fields of knowledge. I am convinced that this repays the University ten-fold in added reputation and in fresh, inspiring teaching. At the same time, let me add, I have insisted that the man shall be not merely an investigator but chiefly a teacher. The University has been fortunate in securing so many evenly trained men, and whatever success has been attained in its upbuilding has been largely due to them.

For the two lower classes which form properly a continuation of the high school course through the elementary sciences and the foundation work in language, literature and history the best drill-masters have been sought, whether among the professors or those holding subordinate rank. The instruction has been very largely by means of text-books and recitations, as the students are not mature enough to profit from the lecture-system. Again, outside of the three outlined courses, little selection of subjects is allowed. An official is appointed for each class who supervises and approves such selection of subjects as may be made. Those teachers having in charge the instruction of the two lower classes meet weekly for the consideration of methods of instruction, of reaching those who fail or neglect their duty, and for comparing notes as to more serious delinquents. A daily record of all absences from duty is kept and is placed in the hands of a Committee on Minor Discipline. A prompt attendance upon all duties is regarded as a prime essential for the welfare of the student and of the institution.

I have made soundness and thoroughness the key-note in the development of the institution, believing that there could be no work that was worth while nor building that would last apart from these two great underlying principles.

While there is, all along, the effort at arousing the student to

think for himself, there can be little effective thinking without the foundation of knowledge. It is in the last two years of the college course that this development mainly comes. Here too comes the somewhat narrower specialization which was scarcely possible and certainly not advisable before. And yet this specialization must not go too far so as to prevent a certain roundness of culture which is inseparable from the well-trained man. Hence in these years there are certain requirements of election aimed at correcting over-specialization and preventing self-injury on the part of the student. Here too the courses elected must be approved by capable advisers. The crowning bit of investigation or thesis of the senior year must be done in the department in which the student has specialized and under the direction of the teacher with whom he has chiefly studied. These systems have been worked out by your faculty during the past ten years and it is gratifying to find them in keeping with the most recent plans of our best educacational associations.

The sub-division of large classes into convenient sections is also a necessity for sound teaching. No section should be so large as to make it impracticable to question every member frequently and test both his knowledge and the success of the instruction. Nor should it be too large for the instructor to know its members as individuals with their individual needs and difficulties. This means an increasing multiplication of the faculty with the growing number of students. It is expensive but there is no other way of keeping the University upon a high plane of efficiency. [As I stated to the trustees nine years ago either the number of the faculty must be increased to accord with the number of students or the number of the students must be limited to the capacity of the faculty. The faculty has been more than doubled in that period but further increase is necessary as the number of students approaches the thousand mark.]

My ideal for the University is to have here a sound and varied training, a development of strong character, a cultivation of high ideals which shall send forth good citizens for the service of God and country. Some will be scholars, some specialists; but the effort is to make all citizens of the highest type who shall repay in

strong service the debt they owe the community which helped to educate them.

I have departed somewhat from the usual report, because this is the closing of the first decade of my administration and I wish to make clear along what lines I have sought to work. I think I can assure you that the University of to-day is stronger and fitter in every way than the University of ten years ago. I do not refer to its material growth but these finer things which I have mentioned and which alone can render the University worthy. But the work is only beginning and calls for much patience and a cheerful optimism. There have been backward years when the tone was lowered but always the ground has been retrieved and the work has gone forward.

ATHLETICS While this side of college life has been often unduly emphasized still I believe that it is one of the most important subjects which come under the supervision of college authorities. Health and the sound, strong body are two very important factors in the future usefulness of the young citizens we are training and it must be remembered that we have charge of them during the four years of development from youth into manhood and in this period the physical man can be made or marred. Then too there are great lessons to be learned on the athletic field, courage, control of self and of others, a subordination of selfish interests for a common success, courtesy toward opponents, the up-hill fight, the straight game and, hardest of all, principle above victory. It is the greatest laboratory we have for the development of true manhood. I am apt to think that the man who plays the straight game of ball at college can be trusted to play the straight game in after life.

Athletics then are properly for the whole body of students and not for the chosen few. The true object is to develop hundreds of men and not merely the dozen or so who constitute the 'Varsity' teams. I deprecate the unhealthy advertising which a few athletic heroes receive in the daily papers. In this we have truly a subversion of ideals.

Seeking this general development we have encouraged a diversity of out-door sports. With its favorable location in a mild cli-

mate these out-door games can be played almost without intermission throughout the session and are to be preferred to indoor gymnastics. We have also sought to develop, and with much success, a wholesome rivalry between the classes with their teams.

Some risk of life and limb is entailed by all of these games and accidents can scarcely be prevented. When, however, the injuries are so frequent as to appear an essential part of the game and life itself is often sacrificed, the responsibility becomes too great for those who have in their charge the welfare of the young men entrusted to them not to consider with grave care whether the cost of such a game is not too great for any possible aims it may foster. It is, therefore, your duty and that of the faculty to look thoroughly into all the aspects of the present game of football and decide whether its playing shall be continued at the University.

PURCHASE OF LAND Last year the trustees ordered the purchase of the University Inn property. I believe this to have been eminently wise. It formed properly a part of the campus. It cost $19,000 and has not yet been paid for. A few years ago it could have been purchased for half that sum, but when we bought we were fortunate in securing it at the price mentioned as its market value was rapidly rising.

Some provision must be made soon for the purchase of the Central Hotel property lying opposite it. Also for the eastern half of Battle's Park which has recently been sold to private parties and may be divided up, thus ruining one of the most useful and beautiful accessories of the University.

Furthermore, that part of the campus deeded many years ago by the trustees to the heirs of Dr. Mitchell should be bought back as soon as possible. It is needed for the extension of the University for which the present campus is already too cramped.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT With regard to this extension of the University I fear that I weary you by the repetition of calls for new buildings and the hopelessness of the situation in the present financial condition. It is my duty, however, to make these things plain until relief shall come. The demands are pressed

upon us by the growth of the University and they must be met or the growth stayed. And let me add, this is not merely the growth in numbers but our general development in meeting the demands of modern education.

The call for more dormitories is one which must be met immediately. These dormitories must be modern in equipment and conveniences. They must also be attractive in appearance and in keeping with the other buildings on the campus. We cannot wait until the large sum is on hand necessary for the erection of a building which would accommodate a hundred or more students. It is planned, therefore, to build this in sections to accommodate some two dozen students each. We hope to have the first section in readiness for next session. This means carrying for another year the indebtedness of $32,000 reported last year. This is simply forced upon us, as the appropriation made by the last legislature was not sufficient to meet the indebtedness and provide for even the most needed material changes.

While the heat and lighting plants have just been enlarged, little could be done for the water. A larger receiving reservoir, more filters, a higher stand-pipe and other changes are needed.

Gerrard Hall—the chapel—should be further enlarged and adapted to its uses. These uses are so many and play so important a part in the life of the students that it has become one of the most used and most important buildings on the campus.

Additional tiers of shelving are now necessary in the library, also the completion of the furnishing of the sectional rooms. Most of this is costly and cannot be done piece-meal.

The present Commons Hall has proved of great service to the University in the past but is now inadequate in size and equipment, even with the additional dining hall afforded by the University Inn. It will be more economical and better in every way to plan for a new Commons, something like the new one at the State Normal in Greensboro which shall be able to accommodate at least half of the students. This means more for the health and the successful work of the students than I could emphasize in a few brief sentences.

I have hoped for some years that in the final distribution of the Peabody Fund means would be provided for the erection of a

building for a properly equipped School of Education. The time has come when special training is as essential for teachers as for lawyers, preachers, or other professional men. We are badly handicapped in performing this much needed service for the State and I have not failed to point this out since almost the first year of my administration. Of course, funds are needed for this. If not provided from outside sources some way must be devised for providing them at home as this provision for the teachers cannot safely be further delayed.

A sufficient appropriation for general repair of the University buildings has not been made in fifteen years. These buildings now number twenty-four and are valued at $600,000. Very small sums have been available from year to year. Some of these buildings are more than a hundred years old and the hard usage accorded by students is proverbial. Ordinarily a careful householder would allow from one to two per cent of the value annually for repairs. Occasional patching will not suffice. In some cases the roofs and cornices are in such condition that they will not hold together much longer. Buildings which were gifts to the University have been so neglected that there is little inducement to other generous friends to make similar gifts.

The appropriations are also insufficient to put the campus in good order and keep it so. The University grounds should be so kept as to form an attractive home for the thousands of the State's sons who are educated here and to serve as an object lesson to them on the aesthetic side of life.

The recitation rooms are not numerous enough for the many weekly lectures nor for the further division of the classes. Another recitation building is needed. The one at present in use was built by the alumni. Also there is urgent need for laboratory buildings for the Medical School, for Pharmacy, for Geology, for Physics and Engineering. The expansion of the University demands the immediate supplying of these needs which would require something over $500,000.

FINANCIAL It is unnecessary to say that the University has at present no funds out of which the needs can be supplied. We must seek the necessary appropriations at the next meeting of the

Legislature. An examination of the Treasurer's report, which is appended, will show that the present income of the University is something under $150,000. The annual expenditures are about the same. The State gives $75,000 of this sum, the students pay about $52,000 and the balance comes from various sources. Of the expenditures $94,000 go to the payment of salaries.

Estimate of Financial and Material Needs of the University

Indebtedness - - -	$ 30,000
Land and Dormitories - -	150,000
Commons Hall - - -	40,000
Reservoir and Filter for Water -	25,000
Repairs and Campus - -	20,000
Physical Laboratory - -	50,000
Geological Laboratory - -	35,000
Medical Laboratories - -	60,000
Recitation Building - -	50,000
Pharmacy - - - -	25,000
Teachers' College - - -	50,000
	$535,000

I would ask your careful reading of the appended reports of the deans of the various schools and of the librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS P. VENABLE.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the President of the University:

I hereby respectfully submit a report on the work of the Registrar's office from Nov. 15, 1908, to Jan. 15, 1910.

At Commencement, June 1, 1909, seventy men were granted Bachelors' degrees as follows:—A.B. 61, S.B. (old style) 1, Ph.B. 2, S.B. (new) 6 (1 each in Chemical Engineering and Civil Engineering and 4 in Electrical Engineering). Higher academic degrees were granted as follows:—A.M. 11, S.M. 1, Ph.D. 1. In the professional schools twenty-one men had degrees conferred as follows:—LL.B. 3, Ph.G. 6, M.D. 12.

During the year the Registrar has been attempting to secure the address of each living alumnus. About twelve hundred correct addresses have been added to the lists and the work will be carried on during the coming year.

A new General Catalogue is being compiled. It will be issued in two parts. The first part will contain the names of all Trustees, members of the Faculty, and graduates, the last arranged by classes. The second part will consist of an alphabetical list of all matriculates of the University, graduates and non-graduates in the academic department and members of the various professional schools. Nearly all the material for the first part is ready and a portion of it has been set up by the printers. It is hoped to push this work to completion at as early a date as possible.

In the tables that follow are given some figures comparing the enrollment of students in all parts of the University for the past five years.

Enrollment by Schools, etc.

Entire Year	Undergrad. College and School of Science	Grad.	Law	Med.	Phar.	Total*
1905-1906	421	28	105	98	38	683
1906-1907	458	25	112	115	30	731
1907-1908	507	30	99	114	47	788
1908-1909	521	27	94	113	44	786
Jan. 15, 1910	585	27	105	72	40	818

Undergraduates and Graduates.

	Grad.	Sen.	Jun.	Soph.	Fresh.
1905-1906	28	47	68	115	189
1906-1907	25	72	80	121	185
1907-1908	30	72	84	135	216
1908-1909	27	79	90	160	192
Jan. 15, 1910	27	70	117	170	226

The average age of the Freshmen this year is nineteen years and five months. In 1905-1906 it was nineteen years and six and one-fourth months; in 1906-1907 it was eighteen years and eight months; in 1907-1908 it was eighteen years and ten and two-thirds months; and in 1908-1909 it was nineteen years and one month.

Nearly the whole student body is from North Carolina, only eight and three-fourths per cent. coming from outside the State. Thirteen come from South Carolina, eleven from Florida, ten from Tennessee, eight from Cuba, four each from Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, two each from District of Columbia, New Hampshire, New York, and Oklahoma, one each from Alabama, Japan, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas, a total of seventy.

Counties in North Carolina contributing ten or more students each are as follows:—Wake thirty-four, Mecklenburg thirty-four, Guilford thirty-two, Orange thirty, New Hanover twenty-six, Durham twenty-six, Cumberland twenty-two, Forsyth twenty-one,

*Omitting duplicates.

Pasquotank eighteen, Johnston seventeen, Wayne seventeen, Buncombe sixteen, Iredell fourteen, Roberson fourteen, Burke thirteen, Pitt thirteen, Alamance twelve, Duplin twelve, Moore twelve, Rockingham twelve, Rowan eleven, Surry eleven, Davidson ten, Edgecombe ten, Gaston ten.

Distribution by Church Affiliation

There are two hundred fifty-eight Methodists, one hundred eighty-four Baptists, one hundred forty-six Presbyterians, one hundred twenty-three Episcopalians, twenty-two Lutherans, twenty-one Christians, fifteen Roman Catholics, seven Hebrews, five members of the German Reformed Church, five Moravians, two Friends, one Adventist, one Disciple, and one Unitarian.

Of the Freshmen entering September, 1909, there were one hundred twenty-three from public schools, seventy-six from private schools, and ten from colleges. One hundred forty-seven entered courses leading to the A.B. degree, thirty-six in Group 1, eighty-eight in Group 2, and twenty-three in Group 3. Twenty-eight entered courses leading to the S.B. degree. There are twenty-eight in the premedical class, two in the prelegal, one preparing to teach, and five in special courses.

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. WILSON, JR.,

Registrar.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the following report covering my services from September 1st to November 15th, as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

The present freshman class is the largest class that has ever entered the University. It is also the best prepared class. The rapid extension of the state high school system* is already making itself felt in the college. The increased efficiency of the applicants for admission and the promise of a large increase in numbers in the immediate future are facts of great significance in forming plans for the internal development of the college.

On account of the increased efficiency of the high schools and the handicap of unprepared men on college work, the minimum for entrance has been raised from ten to twelve units. A careful study of the records showed that scholastic achievement is almost invariably in direct proportion to preparation.

The taking over of so large a number of undeveloped young men as compose the freshman class† into the freedom of the University community presents problems so grave as to demand constantly active consideration. The supervision of the attendance and standing of each member of the class is being continued; and the regulation of deficiencies by punitive measures is being supplemented by special advisers whose duty it is to give sympathetic oversight to the deficient freshmen. By limiting to two or three the number under the guidance of any instructor it is hoped that this oversight will not be perfunctory.

One great obstacle to a right handling of the freshman is lack of dormitory room. Considerably less than half of the entering class room in the college buildings. Many of those that room

*The number of high school students in the State has increased in three years from 3949 to approximately 7,000.

†226 in the present class.

outside lack facilities for proper living. But aside from this consideration, the freshmen should be assembled in the buildings of the college and the places where they room should be under college direction, in order that they may be quickly assimilated into the life of the college.

The need of dormitory accommodations is a need not merely incidental to academic life; it is fundamental in the best academic life. A strictly student environment, insuring solidarity in student thought and feeling, is essential. From the same point of view, a Commons adequate to a student body that has almost doubled since the old Commons was instituted, is a necessity. Present conditions in respect to these fundamentals of living can not continue if the college is to realize the high values of academic community life.

A change in the chapel exercises was made this fall that is worthy of record here because it was a successful effort in just this direction of a more unified and more intense community spirit. The seating capacity of Gerrard Hall was increased, the hour for holding the service was changed, the exercises were slightly popularized, and all of the students were required to attend, instead of the two lower classes only, as heretofore. There has been no problem of attendance. The students take pleasure in going and the daily meeting of the whole community has already shown valuable results.

The behaviour of the students during the opening months has been consistent with their record for manliness and self-government. The Honor System has shown its vitality, and the Student Council has again proven its power to adjust itself to the delicate task of representing and leading public sentiment.

The athletics of the college are in a healthy condition. Purity of sport as the best policy has established itself securely in college sentiment and practice. A wider participation in out-of-door sports by the average student—the democratization of sports—is a pleasing tendency in present student life. This should be encouraged in every way; it is the true basis of college athletics. The opening of eight new courts this fall at small expense added over one hundred to the number of the tennis players. Several of the

minor sports, however, have not been developed at all. The employment of a versatile director of sports, a capable, permanent man, dignified by faculty membership, would greatly promote a sane development of general athletics.

The literary societies are in a vigorous condition. Owing to a steadily increasing membership they have found it necessary to hold two meetings a week. Their remarkable record of intercollegiate victories in debate was strengthened this fall by another victory over the University of Pennsylvania. Two more intercollegiate debates are arranged for the spring.

Other phases of self-expression by the college—religious, literary, journalistic, and dramatic—are in a state of healthy activity.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD K. GRAHAM,

Dean of the School of Liberal Arts.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the School of Applied Science.

ENROLLMENT

	Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	Grad.	Spec.	Totals
Chem. Engineering	9	4	4	1	5	2	25
Electrical "	12	8	4	8	0	0	32
Civil "	6	6	7	0	0	0	19
Mining "	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Soil Investigation	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
Road Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	19	17	11	6	2	82

One name (Pritchett) counted twice.

CURRICULUM

Soil Investigation It has been deemed advisable to develop the work in Soil Investigation into a systematic course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The reasons for this action were the excellent course given in Soil Investigation, the number of students desirous of devoting their future to this field, and the excellent records already made in the public service by those who have pursued this line of study here.

Civil Engineering A number of changes have been made in this course which will better equip its graduates for immediate participation in the important lines of road engineering and drainage.

Road Engineering The great development of the Good Roads movement during recent years has led to a demand for road engineers, and all indications point to a still greater demand in

the immediate future, especially in our own State.

While it is realized that the highest type of college graduate for such work should be the civil engineer, nevertheless, there are many who can give good service in this field who can not complete the full four years of the civil engineering course. Hence, the three years' course in Road Engineering has been modified to closely resemble the first three years of the Civil Engineering course. It is believed that after several years of active work in road engineering many of those who have taken the three year course in Road Engineering will desire to return to the University and complete the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Under the courses as now offered this can readily be done.

FINANCIAL NEEDS Development of the School of Applied Science along the lines indicated in the report of last year has not been possible on account of lack of available funds. However, the reasons for such development, pointed out at that time, are even more urgent at the present time.

DEMAND FOR GRADUATES The most striking feature of the past year has been the very great demand from industrial organizations for graduates of this School. This has been true of all departments in the School and has resulted not only from the character of instruction given here but also from the splendid records made along industrial lines by former graduates of the School.

It is very desirable that this increased demand for trained men should be met. During the past year we have been unable to meet it fully. Consequently brief talks have been made before the undergraduate body by members of the faculty of Applied Science setting forth the possible future in each of the engineering lines and explaining the nature of the several courses. It is hoped that such influences will result in a large number of graduates.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. HERTY,

Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

The success of any graduate school is, I take it, to be judged by the equipment which it possesses—by its professors, its laboratories, and its books—and by the spirit of investigation and research that pervades it. Upon this basis of comparison, the graduate school of the University of North Carolina is steadily growing and increasing.

In all the laboratories, there has been during the past year a decided gain in equipment, especially in Biology, Physics, and Chemistry; and graduate students are given every opportunity to use this equipment. The additions of books for graduate work have in a number of departments been important. The administration of the library has grown in efficiency, so that it can now render excellent service to graduate students; and they are extended special privileges in the use of the books. The spirit of investigation and research is stronger among the professors. This fact is made clear by the large and excellent output of the professors in the form of public addresses, of books, and of essays; and also by the fact that twenty-five professors are this year offering fifty-nine courses open to graduate students. The spirit of graduate work is also shown in the fact that the professors and the Dean are taking a vital personal interest in each graduate student.

The total registration for the fall of 1909 is twenty-seven, an increase of one over last fall. Of the twenty-seven students, fifteen come from other colleges—a considerable increase in the number of institutions represented in the Graduate School. And the policy of the Dean is to make the Graduate School more and more attractive to students of those southern colleges that do not offer graduate courses. By reaching these graduate students, the University can extend the field of its useful service; and it can

also draw to itself a number of undergraduates, who will come because of the influence of graduate students.

This statement of the courses selected, for major or minor subjects, gives a suggestion as to the scope of the graduate work: English 15, Chemistry 7, Philosophy 7, Latin 6, Economics 6, History 5, Mathematics 4, Physics 4, Education 3, German 1, Botany 1, Geology 1, Zoology 1, Drawing 1, French 1.

CHARLES LEE RAPER,

Dean.

Nov. 23, 1909.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to make the following report for the School of Law.

The attendance for the past year has been the largest ever recorded in the school, there having been 36 students registered for the summer term of 1909, and 82 during the past fall.

It was hoped that the increased attendance and recently enlarged curriculum would produce a greater number of candidates for Law degrees. In this there has been some disappointment, largely due to the many deficiencies found in the second year students in the preliminary education (equivalent to two years of college work) required of candidates for degrees, but probably more to be accounted for from the fact that the young lawyers of this State are always eager to get into practice and fail to realize the importance of two years of work in a law school.

Probably action by the Supreme Court may be expected which will go far towards remedying this condition. The State Bar Association has requested the Court to insist rigorously on the requirement that applicants for license to practice law shall have studied law for two years, and to prepare examinations that average applicants cannot pass without having studied for such a period; and such action, if taken by the Court, ought to produce beneficial results. The policy of this school, as of the Bar Association, is, through every reasonable effort, to raise the standard of legal education in North Carolina.

In line with the same policy, the curriculum of the school has been better systematized, and the next catalogue will state that applicants for admission will not be accepted as regular students hereafter, whether as candidates for degrees or not, unless they shall have preliminary education equivalent to graduation from a good high school. There will be provision made, however, though it is hoped the necessity for it will not long exist, for special students who may not be able to meet this requirement.

The appropriations made by the University during recent months for law library purposes is gratefully acknowledged, and it is particularly urged that such appropriations shall continue and be made as much larger as possible. Though not in competition with such a law school library as Harvard's, with its 50,000 volumes, or those of other large law schools, yet the raising of the number of books in the last few years from about 1000 to nearly 3000 begins to give a good working library.

In the summer of 1909 Mr. Lucius P. McGehee resigned his professorship in this school. Mr. McGehee's work during the past five years was always of a high order, and his departure caused much regret. Later Mr. Patrick H. Winston, of the Asheville bar, was elected to succeed Mr. McGehee, and during the past session Mr. Winston has shown himself a successful and efficient teacher.

The School of Law suffered in October a most serious loss in the death of its honored dean, James C. MacRae. Judge MacRae's absence is keenly felt in the school, and the whole community mourns his loss. For a short while after his death, Judge MacRae's work was carried on by the two other members of the faculty, until in November Mr. Walter H. Grimes, of the Raleigh bar, was temporarily appointed as an instructor in Law. Since this time the work of the school has been regularly carried forward and Mr. Grimes is proving competent and his work satisfactory to both faculty and students.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS RUFFIN,

Acting Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT CHAPEL HILL

Mr. President:

I have the privilege of presenting the following report concerning the Medical Department at Chapel Hill.

There is a total of fifty-six students enrolled, thirty-two in the second year and twenty-four in the first year. Thirty-six of the forty-four members of the first class of last year returned to the University at the opening of the session. Five of them were required to repeat the work of the first year class and are counted as members of the present first year class; one joined the senior class of the Academic Department. Twenty-one new students have entered the Department, two joining the second year class. The number is fifty per cent less than in the past several years. It is due clearly to the increase in the entrance requirements and is not greater than the experience of other schools has led us to anticipate. That it will be temporary is evidenced in the larger enrollment in the pre-medical course, now numbering twenty-five, and we may predict that within a few years the registration will reach if it does not exceed any previous record.

The equipment has been materially increased by additional apparatus for the pharmacological and other laboratories. The departmental library has received a material increase in its funds and there is being added as rapidly as possible a number of valuable journals. The pathological museum is growing and proving of great value.

A list of the publications of the members of the Medical Faculty has been submitted and will appear elsewhere. Drs. Dolley and MacNider were engaged in research work at Western Reserve University during the summer.

In April the Medical Faculty invited the members of the District Medical Society, which is composed of the practicing physicians in Orange and its adjoining counties, to hold their annual

meeting in the Medical Building. In arranging a program an effort was made to demonstrate some of the more recent methods of teaching medicine in the department. There was a very good attendance and it is hoped a favorable impression was made.

The reports we have of those students who have gone to distant schools for graduation are gratifying and encouraging. The record of those who applied for license before the State Examining Board at its meeting in June was good.

In medical as well as in other departments of education the standing of a school does not rest merely upon the records of its students, but to a considerable extent upon its entrance requirements, material equipment, and the research work of its faculty. It does not seem advisable to further increase the entrance requirements of the department at present though it may become necessary in the near future. Its material equipment, however, may be and should be increased so that it does not fall below the equipment of the medical departments in other universities of the rank of this University. As noted in previous reports the present building is very inadequate and its deficiences are more and more a matter of serious embarrassment. We feel it a matter of greatest importance for the continued prosperity of the department, depending as it must to a greater or less extent upon the confidence of the best graduating schools, to press again the appeal for an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building and its equipment.

Yours respectfully,

I. H. MANNING,

Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT RALEIGH

To the President:

There is very little of interest to report from this school. The enrollment is smaller than it has been for four years, only sixteen students being registered. The work is going forward, and the equipment has been increased. Clinical material is more abundant than ever, the two hospitals, which give privileges to the school, having erected new buildings within the year.

H. A. Royster,
Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

To the President:

The number of students enrolled in this department for the year 1909-10 is forty. In July all of the graduates successfully passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners and obtained licenses to practice pharmacy. In November one of the second year students at the State Board examination was tied for the highest general average, with a grade of ninety per cent.

The effort for higher requirements for the study of pharmacy has grown to such an extent that this widespread demand is now obtaining a just recognition. In every State and in all departments of government work, the official requirements for pharmacists have been steadily raised, until they now, in themselves, compel not only preliminary education and training, but also a systematic graduated course of instruction.

The field now open to the truly educated pharmacist is larger and more promising than it ever was before. The prospects for the properly prepared pharmacist no longer lie in the one direction of clerk or possible owner of a drug store, but include positions of great responsibility, in the Army and Navy Hospital work, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Inspectors in the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, and Manufacturing and Assay Pharmacists. The rally of pharmacists and physicians to the pharmacopoeial and national formulary preparations and the crusade against the ever multiplying proprietary preparations demands, with a voice that heeds no denying, a type of pharmacist in the near future that will be hard to furnish, unless the preliminary education and the thorough after training are now vigorously and uncompromisingly demanded. It is a possibility, at least, that we have legislated beyond the capacity of many druggists if their compliance with the Pure Food and

Drugs Act were left to their personal knowledge of tests and assays.

This demand for higher education has been heeded by the State Board and by the Pharmaceutical Association. The following report was read at the meeting in Greensboro, June, 1909 (Report of Committee on President's Address): "We concur in the suggestion that it is very desirable to work toward what is known as prerequisite legislation, and recommend in furtherance of this purpose that the Association authorize the Legislative Committee to prepare an outline draft of a law that will establish two classes of Pharmacists in this State; one to be licensed as the owner or manager of business, the other as assistant. One condition of the former before standing for license, to be that he shall first be a graduate of a reputable College of Pharmacy. We also suggest that legislation be secured requiring some minimum preliminary primary educational requirements for all applicants for license. It is suggested that several years in the future be made the time for all the above requirements to become effective. We also suggest that special attention to this matter be brought to the members of the Association so that they can thoroughly consider the matter from this time until it is brought up next year."

The needs of the Department as urged in the last report have been furnished as far as possible. A regularly paid instructor, one of the most urgent needs, has been added. This has enabled us to double the laboratory work for the pharmacy students, and to offer a course of lectures and laboratory work to the medical students.

A course of four months instruction is now afforded those who have had three years practical experience in drug stores and who wish merely to prepare for the State Board examination. This seeming contradiction of the earnest work for better training and higher requirements of at least two years has become a necessity for the present until some action requiring these higher qualifications has been taken.

A janitor has been added and the preliminary yet thorough cleaning at the opening of the session, and the graduated and systematic cleaning by this janitor can produce but one effect, a well-

cleaned laboratory. Locks and keys have been placed on each desk.

The same need, that of a new building, presents itself with a systematic regularity. This new building would release ten good rooms, well heated and well lighted, suitable for dormitory purpose. We are more than anxious to exchange our ten room dormitory building for a suitable pharmacy building.

For equipment in materials and apparatus, I respectfully ask that the amount, in view of the greater laboratory work required, be increased to $350 annually.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the material help given this Department this year.

This Department will have its representative in an official capacity at the Pharmacopoeial Convention at Washington in May 1910, and also at the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond in May 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. Howell,

DEAN.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY

To the President of the University:

I beg leave to submit my annual report of the Department of Pedagogy.

The following is a statement of the courses given by me during the current Fall term, the number of hours a week for each course, and the number of students enrolled.

Course		Hours a Week	Number of Students
Pedagogy	1	3	24
Pedagogy	3	3	36
Pedagogy	5	2	13
Pedagogy	7	2	2
School Org.	1	2	13

Those who are taking the above courses seem to be more interested in the subject of education than any I have hitherto had in my department, and I am sure that all of them give promise of becoming either successful teachers in the public schools of the state or active leaders of the people in the cause of popular education.

In my annual reports for the past ten years, I have regularly called attention to the state's steadily growing need for more trained male teachers in the public schools, and I have as regularly asked that expert instructors and a conveniently arranged building be secured for this department in order to enable it more satisfactorily to supply this need. I am glad that the President has uniformily approved of my request, has incorporated it into his reports, and earnestly recommended that it be heeded.

In spite of the fact that, so far, no state appropriation has been fought for and secured for this purpose, yet the work of the department has been steadily expanded and strengthened so that, today, there are offered twelve hours a week of professional training

for those students who wish to become teachers,—just twice the number of hours offered ten years ago.

I wish to state once more that North Carolina is still calling for male teachers with professional training for the best work in the public schools, and that to secure such teachers our present teacher-training department should be further expanded into a Teachers College or Normal School, such as is called for in the constitution of the state. I believe that our legislators may be easily shown that the greatest service which they can enable the University to perform is to enable it to annually prepare more male teachers for the public schools than are now being prepared, that their greatest obligation to their constituents who are daily voting special taxes for the support of schools, is to strengthen, first of all, that department at the University which has sent many a trained male teacher to the public schools of town and county, and that the strengthening of this department is the next most important forward step which the University should be enabled to take,—should be required to take in its service of the people of the state as "Head of the Public School System of North Carolina".

I am justified in this belief, I think, by the fact that, during the years that this need of expansion and strengthening of the department at the University has been regularly presented in our printed reports, the successive legislatures have not only listened to personal appeals for the establishment of teacher-training facilities elsewhere, but they have granted these appeals and established two new training schools for teachers,—each at a much greater cost than we have ever pointed out as necessary for an effective department at the University, and that too along with greatly increased appropriations for those Normal Schools which were already established. Such action therefore on the part of the successive legislatures leads me to believe that an appropriation for "Normal Instruction" is not a most difficult one to secure if justified and insisted upon as a thing necessary for the improvement of the public schools of the state,—those schools whose best interests are the University's first care and concern.

Throughout North Carolina there are many teachers already in

service and many young men of ability anxious to train for service, who should have ample and easy opportunity for broadening their scholarship and for training in the art of teaching. They naturally and properly look for the "Head of the Public School System of the State" to inaugurate and successfully carry through a movement which shall give them that opportunity. And when the University shall fight for that which will enable it to better serve the public schools of the state by training male teachers for service in them, it shall be fighting for a principle which has ever been a winning one in North Carolina. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that the Teachers Assembly has already begun agitation in behalf of increased pedagogical opportunities at the University, and I hope that this unsolicited assistance from the outside will be of great service in hurrying along the desired end. Such opportunities could be provided here at the University at much less cost than at any other place, and, to quote from a former report,

"A fifty-thousand dollar building on our campus and ten thousand dollars a year for additional teaching force would make it possible for the University, with its laboratories, libraries, and other equipment, to send to the people annually a steadily increasing number of well prepared and effective male teachers."

I know of nothing more urgently needed in the educational work of our state than a Normal School for the training of male teachers. This need is so urgent that some agency to. supply it will soon be established by other progressive persons interested in the work of the preparatory schools if the state fails to act at an early day, and then there will be a damaging break in our state system, such a break, in fact, as will show, too late, that the most important step the friends of public education can insist upon the state's taking at present, is the establishment of its own training college for male teachers.

The ideal of a Teachers College at the University should be to fit teachers to do such work as is *now* required of teachers in the state schools as planned and organized by the properly constituted authorities. To adopt any other ideal would be to fail to give to

the people the kind of teacher that they at present urgently need in the rapidly improving system of public schools.

Since my last annual report I have delivered addresses on educational or historical subjects as follows:

State Public High School, Iotla, Macon County.
State Public High School, Higdonville, Macon County.
State Normal School, Cullowhee, Jackson County.
State Public High School, Bryson City, Swain County.
The City Public Schools of High Point, Asheboro.
Smithfield, and Scotland Neck.
State Public High School, Morven, Anson County.
Arcadia High School, Davidson County.
Orange Grove High School, Orange County.
Pine Mountain Public School, Orange County.
West End Public School, Orange County.
Raeford Institute, Cumberland County.
State Public High School, Falling Creek, Wayne County.
Person County Public Schools at Roxboro.
Association of State High School Principals at Greensboro.
Association of State High School Principals at Greenville.
Forsyth County Teachers Institute, Winston-Salem.
Character of Scotch Highlanders, Moore's Creek Battle Ground.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that thirty members of the last graduating class are now teaching and that twenty-five of them are in the public school work. Therefore the University now sends practically half of her graduates to service in the field of educational endeavor, as many as it sends into all the other professions combined. Surely this is a record to be proud of and will justify the state's strengthening the University to prepare teachers for all of its schools in town and county. I give the names of members of the last senior class now engaged in teaching.

J. H. Allen, Principal, Mt. Ulla State High School.
H. C. Barbee, Principal, East Durham High School.
E. C. Byerly, Principal, Walnut Cove State H. S.
O. J. Coffin, Principal, Cedar Falls Public School.
J. M. Costner, Instructor Mathematics, U. N. C.

O. C. Cox, Teacher High Point High School (City).
W. D. Cox, Principal Moyock Public School.
C. G. Credle, Principal Swan Quarter State H. S.
Jerry Day, Principal Rockford State H. S.
V. C. Edwards, Instructor Physics, Wofford College.
W. M. Gaddy, Instructor, Horner's School.
W. P. Grier, Principal, Christ School, Arden, N. C.
Bolling Hall, Principal, Ruffin State High School.
S. W. Hurdle, Principal Wentworth High School.
J. T. Johnston, Teacher Tarboro Public School.
Milo Jones.
J. A. Keiger, Principal, High Point City H. S.
B. H. Lewis, Principal, South Bend State H. S.
J. H. McLain, Teacher Rowland State High School.
T. J. McManis, Instructor Physics, U. N. C.
J. H. Manning, Instructor, Horner's School.
E. J. Newell.
W. M. Oates.
D. D. Oliver, Principal, Battleboro State H. S.
G. O. Rogers, Principal, Rosman State H. S.
J. L. Simmons, Principal, Stanhope Public School.
J. F. Thompson, Principal, Falling Creek State H. S.
H. B. Wadsworth, Science Teacher, Wilson City Schools.
C. D. Wardlaw, Teacher, French and English, McKensie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
R. M. Wilson, Principal, Hillsboro State H. S.

The above splendid showing proves that teaching is becoming more and more attractive as a profession. I believe that with the needed assistance and by well directed efforts more young men could soon be attracted to this University to prepare to teach in our public schools than are now enrolled in all the other professional schools.

The point at which male teachers are to be trained for our public schools is the strategic one in our educational system; I rejoice that you are working to have it securely occupied by the University.

Very respectfully,
M. C. S. Noble.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DECEMBER 1, 1908--NOVEMBER 30, 1909

To the President of the University:

During the period covered by this report my time has been given almost wholly to the inspection and direction of the public high schools established under an act of the Legislature of 1907. It may not be out of place, therefore, to give here a brief summary of what has been accomplished (or rather, begun) in the way of inaugurating and developing this new system of high schools.

COOPERATION OF UNIVERSITY AND STATE DEPARTMENT The University has encouraged and stimulated the high school movement from the beginning of it, and it has co-operated in every way possible with the State Superintendant of Public Instruction in establishing and fostering these new schools. But for this hearty and sympathetic co-operation of the University and the State Department of Public Instruction in this common work, the efforts of either alone would have been certainly less fruitful. The State now has no larger piece of educational work immediately before it than the development of these public high schools, nor is it attempting anything in the way of school improvement that promises larger returns.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS The public high schools have done much more than merely offer high school training to the thousands of students they have enrolled: they have exerted an upward pull upon the elementary schools about them. Evidence of this fact is to be found in thereadiness with which progressive communities are now voting taxes for the support of both the high schools and the elementary schools in connection with them; in the voting of bonds for better and more modern buildings; in the consolidation of districts in order to secure financial support sufficient to get state aid for the high schools; in a growing dissatisfaction with the inefficient teacher, and in an increased willingness to pay better salaries for better teachers and longer school terms. Again, these schools are

extending their influence more widely as they become better known. The following figures will give some idea of their growth during the brief two and one-half years of their existence.

ATTENDANCE In 1907-'08 there were 145 schools in operation, and they enrolled 3949 students; in 1908-'09 there were 160 schools, and they enrolled 5282 students; this year there are 175 schools, and a conservative estimate, based upon the preliminary reports, would place the enrollment for the year at about 7000 or 7500 students. Last year 1563 boarding students were enrolled, and 303 public school teachers. There were seven schools thatenrolled 30 or more boarding students, numbering as follows: 61, 55, 50, 49, 34, 31, 30. There were 23 schools that enrolled 20 or more boarding students. This gives some idea of how the public high schools are making their influence felt even at this early stage of their development. It does not take a prophet to see what this system of schools, well developed and adequately provided for, can be made to mean to the State.

BUILDING ACTIVITY During the past eighteen months 12 handsome new brick buildings have been erected for the accommodation of public high schools (and of the elementary schools in connection with them) at a total aggregate cost of $92,300. The total value of school property of these twelve schools is $111,000. There have been four very good wooden buildings erected during this period at a total aggregate cost of $9,100. The total value of the property of these four schools is $12,000. This gives a total of 16 buildings in eighteen months costing $101,400, and a total property value for these 16 schools of $123,000. This summary does not take into account the numerous cheaper wooden buildings, ranging in cost from $500 to $1250. There are 15 other public high schools housed in good brick buildings, with a total property value of $119,300. These buildings were erected for the most part before the public high schools were organized; several of them, however, were erected during the first year these schools were in operation.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL FUNDS The following table shows the amount of money raised for high school instruction during the first two years and the sources from which these funds were derived:

SOURCES	1907-'08	1908-'09
Local Tax	$27,470.48	$34,551.89
Private Donation	13,187.04	9,316.76
County Apportionment	21,943.66	27,903.81
State Apportionment	40,785.00	45,369.99
Balance on Hand		6,175.71
Total	$103,386.18	$123,318.16

GENERAL FIELD WORK My main activities in the field during the period covered by this report may be summed up under the following heads: (*1*) *Schools Visited*, (2) *Educational Meetings Attended*, (*3*) *Public Addresses and Lectures*, (*4*) *Talks to Students*. This does not, however, take into account my work at the State Department of Public Instruction, nor my work as a member of the State Board of Examiners.

SCHOOLS VISITED From December 1st, 1908, to November 30th, 1909, I have visited the following schools: Lilesville High School, Wadesboro Graded Schools, Donaldson Military School (Fayetteville), Sunbury High School, Goldsboro City Schools, Wilson Graded Schools, Atlantic Christian College, Wakelon High School, Washington Graded Schools, Elizabeth City Graded Schools, Reynoldson Public School, Friendship High School, Sylvan High School, Liberty High School, Siler City High School, Jonesboro High School, Hoffman High School, Roberdel High School, Rockingham Graded School, Southern Pines High School, Battleboro Public School, Whitakers High School, Enfield High School, Seaboard High School, Weldon Graded School, Severn High School, Rich Square High School, Aulander High School, Winton High School, Ahoskie High School, Rowland High School, Whiteville High School, Chadbourn High School, Abbottsburg High School, Clarkton Public School, Bladenboro High School, Philadelphus

High School, Hope Mills High School, Lumber Bridge High School, Fayetteville Graded School, Godwin High School, The University of Georgia, Farmington High School, Courtney High School, Winston High School, High Point Graded Schools, High Point Normal and Industrial School (Colored), Wilkesboro High School, Ronda High School, State Normal and Industrial College, Rockford Public School, Booneville School, East Durham High School, Lucama High School, Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, East Carolina Teachers' Training School, Pittsboro High School, Carthage High School, Biscoe High School, Asheboro Graded School, Farmer High School, Trinity High School, Monticello High School, Brown's Summit Public School.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS ATTENDED Raleigh, N. C. January 30-31, Meeting of State Association of City Superintendents; Elizabeth City, N. C., February 24, Meeting of Graded School Teachers; Reynoldson, N. C., February 26, Meeting of Gates County Teachers' Association; Atlanta, Georgia, April 12-14, Meeting of Professors of Secondary Education in the Southern Universities and Representatives of the General Education Board and of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Atlanta, Georgia, April 14-16, Meeting of the Conference for Education in the South; Morehead City, N. C., June 15-18, N. C. Teachers' Assembly; Hendersonville, N. C., September 2-5, Meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Instruction; Greensboro, N. C., November 5-6, Meeting of the East Central Division of County Superintendents and High School Principals; Greenville, N. C., November 11-13, Meeting of the Northeast Division of County Superintendents and High School Principals, Inaugural Exercises of the President of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School, and meeting of the Pitt County Teachers' Association.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND LECTURES I have delivered educational addresses as follows:

"The Unit Basis of Estimating College Entrance Requirements." Paper read before the State Association of City Superintendents, Raleigh, January 31.

"Tne Imitative Impulse as a Factor in Child Education." Elizabeth City, N. C., before the Graded School Teachers, February 24.

"The Significance of the Public High School Movement in North Carolina." Reynoldson, before The Teachers' Association of Gates County, February 26.

General Educational Address at Snow Camp, March 9.

General Address on Local Tax and Bond Issue, Ahoskie, March 26.

"What the Negro Can Do to Help Himself." Talk at the Commencement Exercises of The Ahoskie Colored School, March 26.

"The Citizen of Tommorow." Farmington, April 21. Wilkesboro, April 28. Rockford, May 19. East Durham, May 21.

"What the Country Teacher May Do to Improve Country Life." State Normal and Industrial College, May 5.

"The School and the Community." Booneville, May 19. Lucama, May 25. Greenville, before Pitt County Teachers' Association, November 13.

"The Imitative Impulse as a Factor in Child Training." Before The Woman's Club, Goldsboro, May 25.

Lectures on Teaching and School Organization, before the University Summer School for Teachers, June 7 to July 17.

Lectures on Teaching the Public School Branches and on School Management, before the Wayne County Institute for Teachers, Goldsboro, August 2 to 14.

"The Public High Schools and Their Work." Hendersonville, September 4, before the State Association of County Superintendents. Greensboro, November 5-6, before the East Central Division of High School Principals. Greenville, November 13, before the Northeast Division of Public High School Principals.

TALKS TO STUDENTS I have made short talks to the students of the following schools: Sunbury High School, Wakelon High School, Washington Graded School, Friendship High School, Sylvan High School, Liberty High School, Rich Square High School, Aulander High School,

Winton High School, Philadelphus High School, Godwin High School, Courtney High School, High Point Graded School, Ronda High School, Asheboro Graded School, Farmer High School, Monticello High School.

MISCELLANEOUS From June 7 to July 17 last I directed the University Summer School for Teachers and taught two classes, one in School Organization and another in the Theory and Practice of Teaching. A detailed account of the Summer School and its work I have embodied in a separate report. From August 2 to the 14th I conducted in Goldsboro an Institute for the teachers of Wayne County. A considerable amount of my time has been spent at the State Department of Public Instruction looking after the work pertaining to the administration of the public high schools. It has not been possible for me to do any class work during the regular session, and so my classes in School Organization have been conducted by Professor Noble.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER,
Professor of Secondary Education.

November 30, 1909.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JUNE 7 TO JULY 17, 1909

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Summer School for Teachers which was conducted here at the University from June 7th to July 17th, 1909.

ORGANIZATION The corps of instructors, ten in number, was composed of nine members of the University faculty and one teacher from the Goldsboro Graded Schools, who gave courses in their respective departments as follows: Prof. W. D. Toy, German, 3 courses; Dr. George Howe, Latin, 4 courses; Dr. J. D. Bruner, French, 2 courses; Prof. A. H. Patterson, Physics, 2 courses, and Astronomy, 1 course; Prof. M. H. Stacy, Mathematics, 2 courses;

Dr. H. M. Wagstaff, History, 2 courses; Dr. L. R. Wilson, Library Administration, 1 course; Prof. N. W. Walker, Secondary Education, 2 courses; Mr. J. M. Grainger, English, 2 courses; Miss Susie Fulghum (Goldsboro City Schools), Primary Methods, 2 courses. Twenty-three courses were given in all. The school was in session six days in each week for six weeks, and with few exceptions each class met six times each week. The classes in Library Administration and Secondary Education met three times a week; one class in Latin Composition met twice a week, as did the class in Astronomy; and one Latin class met four times a week.

ATTENDANCE There were enrolled 76 students—42 women and 34 men. Sixty-three were teachers, and 7 of the remaining 13 were preparing to become teachers. Sixty-eight students were from North Carolina, representing 32 counties. South Carolina, Virginia and Cuba each sent two; Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, one each.

ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES The following table shows the number of students enrolled in the several classes and the number to whom certificates were issued at the close of the term:

Subject	Enrolled	Certificates Issued
English I	20	8
English II	22	4
History I	7	1
History II	11	2
Latin I	17	2
Latin II	6	5
Latin III	2	2
Latin IV	2	2
Physics I	5	4
Physics II	8	4
Astronomy	25	0
Mathematics I	10	3
Mathematics II	9	3

French I	8	4
French II	7	5
German I	7	1
German II	6	0
German III	1	1
Secondary Education I	12	4
Secondary Education II	18	5
Library Administration	4	1
Primary Methods I	24	7
Primary Methods II	26	7

CHARACTER OF WORK The several courses of instruction, excepting those in Primary Methods, were designed especially to meet the needs of teachers in our secondary schools who are striving to improve their scholarship and thus to fit themselves for better service. The courses in Primary Methods were designed, of course, for teachers in the elementary schools. The instruction was of the same thorough character as that given in the several departments during the regular college session. The fact that this would be so was announced in all the literature sent out advertising the school; and, as a result, we had here a body of teachers who came for earnest work. There were indeed very few who were loafers or who came "to have a good time."

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES At the close of the Summer School written examinations were held in the several departments, and certificates were issued to those students who passed successfully. The fact that so many remained for the final examinations is very encouraging. A number of the students who took the State examinations here the week before the Summer School closed did not take our finals nor secure our certificate. There were eighteen who took the examinations in full or in part. This explains why some of the larger classes had so few to secure these certificates as indicated in the table given above. By special arrangement with the State Board of Examiners the State examinations for the High School teacher's certificate and the Five-Year State Certificate were given here

(at the regular time for these examinations) at the end of the fifth week of the school for the benefit of those students of the Summer School who were applicants for either of those certificates. This arrangement was of decided advantage to many teachers who otherwise would have had to return to their respective counties for these examinations.

CONCLUSION The Summer School does its work without much noise, and I am sure it is doing some good work, too, which is counting much in the daily class-room instruction imparted by the few who take advantage of the opportunities it offers. This is the third year that the school has been operated upon the present basis. The first year 36 students were enrolled; the second year, 52; and the third year, 76. As the school and the character of its work become better known I am sure there will be an increasing number of teachers—earnest teachers—to take advantage of the opportunities it offers. By reaching a larger number of the class of teachers we have had here for the past three summers the Summer School can be made to contribute much toward the upbuilding of the public schools.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER,

Director of the Summer School.

November 30th, 1909.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

AUGUST 15, 1908 TO AUGUST 14, 1909

To the President of the University:

Sir:— I have the honor to present the report of the work of the library from August 15th, 1908, to August 14th, 1909.

During its second year, 1908–'09, the new library found its real place in the University's life. It made complete its change from a library once partaking of the nature of the museum, to a working, efficient, modern one, which stimulates and vitalizes every part of the University's endeavor. It realised in a very large scope, its idea of making itself indispensable to students, teachers, and State through a fine, helpful service gladly rendered all.

BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS Only a few changes were made in the equipment and furnishings of the building during the year. Steel wall stacks furnished by the Art Metal Construction Company and tables and chairs furnished by the Library Bureau, were installed in the North Carolina room. Provision was also made for the lighting of the main stack room and new fixtures were ordered for the reading rooms in order that a regular night service might be maintained during 1909–'10. This equipment cost about $300.00, which amount, when added to the original cost of the building and furnishings, brings the total up to $59,271.29. The complete expenditures for the building and furnishings, to date, are:

Architect	$ 2,350.00
Building	45,576.00
Furniture	5,725.00
Heating equipment	1,600.00
Light fixtures	251.81
Tablet	125.00
Pipe line	43.48
Shelving	300.00

Vault	500.00
Furnishings transferred from old building	2,500.00
Furnishings added 1908–'09	300.00
	$59,271.29

PORTRAITS Through his friends and former students, a portrait of the late Prof. Joshua Walker Gore was added to the memorial gallery at Commencement 1909. The collection of pictures of American Colleges and Universities which for two years were upon the walls of the Faculty reading room, was removed late in the year to Gerrard Hall.

GIFTS It is gratifying to note the growing interest in the library on the part of the alumni and friends of the University. This has been evidenced in a marked way during the year by an unusually large number of gifts. These have been in the nature of books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, pictures, subscriptions to periodicals, etc., for all of which the library is most grateful. It especially appreciates the hearty response which has been made to its request for co-operation in the work of collecting material relating to the State's literature and history. These gifts, though usually of only a few titles, go to the formation of a body of manuscripts, letters, pamphlets, maps, and books which cannot be collected in any other way, and which, on account of their peculiar character,are of very great worth and are very highly appreciated. Other gifts of which special mention should be made here are five hundred and nineteen volumes from the medical library of the late Dr. Peter Evans Hines, given by Mrs. Hines, two hundred and seventeen volumes from the medical library of Dr. Richard Jewett, forty eight volumes from the law library of Prof. Lucius P. McGehee, and the Jewish Encyclopaedia, from Mr. Henry Weil.

ADMINISTRATION The plan of administration adopted in 1907-'08 has been continued and perfected. The librarian, in connection with the supervisor and the committees interested in special funds, has had over-sight of the expenditure of all library funds, and by keeping a strict account of them has been able to see that the various interests of the library have been equally met.

The library staff consists of a librarian, an assistant librarian, two library fellows, three library assistants, a library supervisor, and a faculty committee of four.

CATALOGUING AND CLERICAL WORK The cataloguing department classified and catalogued 3,455 new accessions during the year. The entire periodical collection, numbering 4,788 volumes at the end of the year 1907–'08, was reclassified and recatalogued during the Summer, making a total of 8,243 volumes for the year, for which something over 15,000 cards were written and placed in the catalogue. The periodicals and annual reports of the Mitchell collection were regularly received and filed away preparatory to binding. All new pamphlets received were either classified and catalogued separately, as pamphlets, or were roughly classified and placed in drawers. Members of the class in Library Administration were used to a certain extent in carrying on the work of the cataloguing department.

ACQUISITIONS The acquisitions for the year were 3,455 volumes, exceeding those of 1907–'08 by nine hundred and ninety-three, and being far in excess of the volumes received in any previous year. In this growth, and in the general increase in the loan department, the library has found the best expression of its life.

A few of the larger sets of works and periodicals received which indicate the nature and worth of the additions are given below: American Academy of Arts and Sciences—*Proceedings*, 43 vs; American State Reports, 121 vs; Ancien Theatre Francais, 10 vs; *Annalen der Physik*, 24 vs; *Annals of Botany*, vs 18-21; Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States—*Proceedings*, vs 6-14; *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, vs 37-40; *Botanical Gazette*, vs 19-32, 38-43; Bryant—Scribner's Popular History of the U. S., 5 vs; Campaigns of the Civil War, 12 vs; Candler—Colonial Records of Georgia, 18 vs; Clark—N. C. Regiments, 5 vs; Conference for Education in the South—*Proceedings*, vs 3-11; Elson—History of the U. S., 5 vs; Engler—Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, 7 vs; Fiske—Cosmic Philosophy, 4 vs; Franklin Bicentennial Celebration, 6 vs; Freytag—Gesammelte Werke, 22 vs; Institution of Civil Engineers— *Minutes of*

Proceedings, vs 43-91, 133, 139-40; Jewish Encyclopaedia, 12 vs; Grillparzer—Sämtliche Werke, 20 vs; Hebbel—Sämtliche Werke, 12 vs; *Journal of Mycology*, vs 10-13; Library of Southern Literature, 5 vs; Michigan Pioneer Society—*Collections*, vs 4, 7, 30, 34-6; Moore—Rebellion Record, 11 vs; National Association of State Universities—*Transactions*, 5 vs; *National Geographic Magazine*, 15 vs; National Teachers Association—*Proceedings*, 5 vs; Nebraska State Historical Society—*Proceedings and Collections*, vs 1-2, 5-6-7, 10; *North Carolina Medical Journal*, vs 1, 4-5, 8-50, 52-5; N. C. Reports, 252 vs; *Physical Review*, 25 vs; *Plant World*, vs 7-10; Public Laws of N. C., 8 vs; Rayleigh—Scientific Papers, 4 vs; *Rhodora*, vs 1-5, 7-8, *Revue de Droit International*, 39 vs; Richter—Werke, 4 vs; Scott—Poetical Works, 12 vs; *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 16 vs; South in the Building of the Nation, vs 1-4, 7, 10; *Southern Magazine*, vs 8-16; *Southern Review*, vs 11-12, 15-22; *Tar Heel*, 6 vs; *Torrey Botanical Club Bulletin*, vs 13, 15-6, 18, 20-1, 23-6, 28-34; *Virchow's Archiv*, vs, 187-192; Wisconsin State Historical Society—*Proceedings*, vs 25-6, 28-32, 34, 36, 38, 40-50-Wright—English Dialect Dictionary, 6 vs; Xenophon—Works, 4 vs; *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie*, 21 vs.; *New Phytologist*, vs 1-2, 5-6.

Tabulated acquisitions for the year were as follows:

Gifts from individuals, private N. C. societies, and societies and institutions from other States	1,078
Gifts from U. S. Government and departments	522
Gifts from N. C. Government and departments	276
Bound volumes from binderies	527
Volumes through purchase	1,052
Total	3,455
Total number of volumes in library	53,480

In order that the University may know how this total is divided, I give the following table, indicating the subjects (Bibliography etc.), the classification symbol (010, etc., to 990), the number of volumes added 1908-'09, and the total in the given divis-

ions, respectively. In the cases of philology and literature and of chemistry and chemical technology, for the sake of showing the total number of works on closely related subjects, the logical order of class symbols is departed from, the 800-890 group following immediately after the 400-490 group and the 660 after the 540.

Subjects	Class Symbol	Added 1908-09	Total 1908-09
Bibliography,	010		26
Library economy,	020	6	51
General encyclopaedias and reference books,	030 (R)	40	690
General collected essays,	040		1
General periodicals,	P	510	5298
Journalism,	070		5
Book rarities,	090		5
Philosophy,	100-190	13	626
Religion, general works,	200		341
Natural theology,	210	1	55
Bible,	220	2	331
Doctrinal theology,	230	5	158
Practical and devotional,	240		34
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial,	250	1	103
Church, institutions, work,	260	1	64
Religious history,	270	1	160
Christian churches and sects,	280	1	134
Non-Christian religions,	290		40
Sociology, general works,	300	1	191
Statistics,	310	5	77
Political science,	320	22	254
Political economy,	330	9	524
Law, general library,	340	21	300
Law library,	340	492	2506
Administration,	350	2	64
Associations and institutions,	360	4	74
Education,	370	115	826

Commerce and communication,	380	36	163
Customs, costumes, folklore,	390	6	50
Philology, general works,	400	12	151
Comparative,	410		13
English,	420	24	405
German,	430	4	94
French,	440		23
Italian,	450		6
Spanish,	460		5
Latin,	470	2	64
Greek,	480	6	87
Minor languages,	490		23
Literature, general works,	800	8	317
American,	810	28	543
English,	820	38	1660
German,	830	77	328
French,	840	23	366
Italian,	850		50
Spanish,	860		24
Latin,	870	1	528
Greek,	880	7	679
Minor languages,	890		28
Natural science, general works,	500	4	134
Mathematics,	510	4	379
Astronomy,	520	11	121
Physics,	530	26	283
Chemistry,	540	18	724
Chemical technology,	660	25	122
Geology,	550	8	186
Paleontology,	560	2	31
Biology,	570	6	127
Botany,	580	46	226
Zoology,	590	17	412
Useful arts, general works,	600		29
Medicine,	610 (Med.)	736	2244
Pharmacy,	610(Phar.)	9	159

Engineering,	920	2	84
Agriculture,	630	8	94
Domestic economy,	640		7
Business methods,	650		7
Manufacturing,	670		20
Mechanic trades,	680		1
Building,	690		15
Fine arts, general works,	700	3	36
Landscape gardening,	710		16
Architecture,	720	3	48
Sculpture,	730	2	27
Drawing, designing, decoration,	740	3	11
Painting,	750	7	59
Engraving,	760		4
Photography,	770		6
Music,	780	1	12
Amusement,	790	1	51
History, general works,	900		183
History, geography, and travel,	910	20	1298
Ancient history,	930	1	332
Modern history, Europe,	940	1	948
Asia,	950		39
Africa,	960		50
North America,	970	148	988
South America,	980		16
Oceanic and polar regions,	990		10
North Carolina collection,	C	126	1743
United States documents,	P D	473	6223
Biography,	B	70	1617
Fiction		87	1630
Mitchell collection, unbound,			2750
Medical collection, unbound,			400
Uncatalogued miscellany,		13	9185
Class room libraries,			793
Loans to the library,			1000

Mitchell collection, bound,	50	50
	3,455	53,480

In addition to the volumes enumerated, the library contains a large number of roughly classified pamphlets.

PERIODICALS The library is rapidly building up a fine collection of general and special periodicals. A large part of the special funds goes to the purchase of back volumes or whole sets of such journals and magazines as are essential to the best kind of University work. The following table represents by subjects, the number of periodicals, exclusive of newspapers published locally and furnished as gifts, received regularly during 1908-'09:

Arbitration,	4
Architecture,	1
Art,	2
Botany,	12
Chemistry,	12
Economics,	8
Education,	8
English language and literature,	8
Exchanges of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society,	194
Faculty reading room,	15
General library,	66
Geology,	6
German language and literature,	2
Greek language and literature,	6
History,	5
Latin language and literature,	6
Law,	6
Mathematics,	5
Medicine,	5
North Caroliniana,	4
Pharmacy,	1
Philosophy,	5
Physics,	13

Romance languages and literatures	6
Zoology	3
Total	404

In addition to these, the library received the publications of numerous colleges and universities, historical societies, and philological clubs in exchange for the *University Record*, the *James Sprunt Historical Monograph*, and *Studies in Philology*.

Subscriptions for periodicals not taken before 1908-'09, but included in the table above, were placed on the library's permanent list during the year as follows: *American Journal of Mathematics*, *American Journal of Pharmacy*, *American Law Review*, *Archiv fuer Experimental Pathologie*, *Classical Journal*, *Classical Philology*, *General Electric Review*, *Harvard Law Review*, *Hochschul-Nachrichten*, *Ion*, *Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, *Revue de Droit International*, *Revue General de Droit International Publie* *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*.

CIRCULATION More systematic use was made of the library in 1908-'09 than in any previous year of its history. Early in the year the freshman class in its entirety was taught the use of the card catalogue and periodical indexes. Later every member of the freshman and sophomore classes was required to make practical use of the periodical indexes in working out a bibliography of periodicals actually used in the preparation of themes assigned them by the English department. In nearly all the university classes, parallel readings are assigned, for undergraduate as well as graduate work, all of which are provided for in the general library. Reference material was furnished ninety-two students for graduating theses and members of the Dialectic and Philanthropic literary societies for forty-five society, inter-society, and inter-collegiate debates. Twelve University organizations, such as the Philological Club, the Modern Literature Club, and the Historical Society, made constant use of its materials in the preparation of papers presented during the year.

While the library does not attempt to furnish matertal to indi-

viduals and institutions out in the State, it has freely invited them to make use of it here. As a result, a number of debating teams from various State high schools and colleges have spent several days here working up their debates, and others, interested in other topics, have been admitted to the stack and the North Carolina Room for the purpose of carrying on investigations. During the year inter-library loans were frequently made with great benefit to the University faculty. Books of a highly specialized nature not owned by the library were secured through it from the Congressional library, the library of the Surgeon General, Harvard University library, the University of Chicago library, Columbia University library, Trinity College library, the University of Virginia library, and the State library.

The figures given below represent accurately the number of borrowers who made use of the library, and of loans of books which were taken from the library for two weeks. They do not, and cannot represent the loan of material in the general or departmental libraries. A tentative record indicated the use of 22,525 such loans in the general library for the year. Books were borrowed in the general library as follows:

Students	743
Faculty and assistants	65
Summer school students	52
Residents and visitors	34
	894
Books issued for two weeks	12,348
Queries posted for debate	45
References posted for debate	735
Loans to other institutions	37
Loans from other institutions	34

FACULTY READING ROOM One of the seminar rooms on the second floor was furnished in 1908 with tables, chairs, and shelving, for the use of the faculty as a special reading room. American, English, German, and French periodicals were

provided, and the room was much resorted to and evidently enjoyed by a large number of faculty members. Its use was so general that it will be continued and its periodical list added to during 1909-'10

FINANCES The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

Receipts

Brought forward from 1907-'08	$1,509.35
From J. K. Wilson	147.00
From endowment, Jan. 1909	1,250.00
From fees	2,800.00
From Medical department	4.80
From damage fees	56.60
From Dodd, Mead, and Co.	4.80
From fines	59.42
From university funds	1,625.00
	$7,456.97

Disbursements

Balance on hand due 1909-'10	$ 5.04
Binding	335.97
Books	2,589.58
Express and freight	87.89
Light, heat, and janitor	425.00
Periodicals	624.87
Printing	27.75
Reorganization	60.00
Salaries	2,675.00
Supplies and furnishings	525.87
	$7,356.97

Desk Accounts

RECEIPTS

From 1907-08	$ 6.65
From fines, etc.. itemized in librarian's book	149.85
	$156.40

DISBURSEMENTS

To supplies, etc., itemized in librarian's book	$ 84.55
To transfer of fines to library account	59.42
Balance due 1909-10	12.43
	$156.40

COURSE IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION In order that those preparing to teach and those already teaching might familiarize themselves with the management of school libraries, the library offers during the regular term and Summer School a course in library administration. Those preparing for future work in the library as fellows and assistants were admitted to the classes and instruction was given them with reference to the special duties incident to the library work at the University. In offering this course during the past two years, the library has hoped to aid in the general movement for better library training and facilities in the State and to make its own staff more efficient in its special work. A definite need had long been felt for such instruction and the work of the classes has thoroughly justified the offering of the course.

RECOMMENDATIONS With your permission, I beg to offer the following recommendations. The wants mentioned are very definite ones and merit your careful consideration.

1. That a special appropriation of $2,500.00 be given the library to complete the Mitchell Collection of scientific publications. 2,750 volumes are now ready for binding. Such others as are incomplete should be completed and the whole sets put at the use of the University immediately.

2. That attention be given the floors and walls of the building. The floors are of soft pine and at the end of two years give evidence of considerable wear. If they are to last, they should be given proper attention immediately. If the rooms are to be made less noisy and the floors are to be protected also, a good grade of noiseless floor covering should be laid, thus remedying both defects. The walls were originally painted with cold water paints,

which were applied before the building had had time to dry thoroughly. As a result, the lime has eaten through the paint and the walls are badly discolored in many places, and in others the paint has come off entirely. The installation of furniture and heating apparatus has also been attended with a certain amount of mutilation and soiling, which, taken with that incident to use and the conditions mentioned, makes it very desirable that the side walls throughout the entire building be repainted in lasting colors. Estimated cost, $750.00 to $900.00.

3. That the second and third tiers of stack be installed in the stack room in order to relieve the present crowded condition of shelves and to provide for future growth. The capacity of the present stack has been exhausted and the need for more room is urgent. Estimated cost per tier $5,000.00.

4. That suitable shelving, tables. and chairs be provided for the equipment of the seminar rooms in order that they may be made ready for the use of students engaged in graduate study. Estimated cost, if good furnishings are installed throughout, $400.00.

5. That every effort be made by the University to maintain and increase the income of the library. As is evident from the matters set forth in this report, every department of the University is to a degree dependent upon the library for its working equipment and any reduction of the maintenance fund for the library consequently affects all parts of University work.

Very respectfully submitted,

Louis R. Wilson,
Librarian.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 26, 1909.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

AUG. 15, 1908 TO AUG. 15, 1909

To Hon. W. W. Kitchin, Governor and President of the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the funds received and disbursed by me, as treasurer of The University, from Aug. 15th 1908 to Aug. 15th 1909. I, also, present herein a schedule of the various securities and investments, and income derived therefrom, belonging to the several endowment funds, and the manner in which such income was applied.

FIRST

General Fund

Receipts

Balance in hand August 15th, 1908	$ 1,096.39
Appropriations for maintenance	72,500.00
" " improvements	35,000.00
Warrant on account of "	5,000 00
Bal. collected on account of Bradley Escheat	4,407.35
Sale of lot in Chapel Hill and interest	616.00
Escheats and unclaimed funds	500.64
Sale of contingent interest in Leary estate (net)	450.00
Back Stanley Co. Coupons	1,196.64
Income from Funds (A, B, C, D, G, H, I, J)	3,655.50
Part Principal Martin Fund (received from Executors)	2,802.22
" " Do., Final dividends, Nat'l Bank of Raleigh)	225 00
Sale of Caraleigh Phosphate stock (Martin Fund)	2,500.00
" " N. C. 4 per cent Bonds, par $6200. (Moore Fund)	6,213.75
Total receipts	$136,163.49

Disbursements

Amount paid Bursar for maintenance, etc.	$ 81,462.00
" " Do. " Buildings	10,000.00
Paid notes secured by warrants for buildings	25,000.00
" " Building appropriation sent Bursar	5,000.00

Compromise judgment in re Bradley escheat matter	1,500.00
Fee etc. Davidson, Bourne & Parker in re Do.	352.64
Escheat returned to claimant	18.02
Securities purchased for Martin Fund	5,285.17
" " " Moore Fund	6,126.40
Premium paid for bond for 1909 returned to Treasurer	25.00
R. H. Battle, Commissions on escheats etc	182.70
Safety deposit box rent, stationery, postage etc	15.50
Total Disbursements	134,967.43

Cash balance in hand Aug. 15th, 1909 ..... $1,196.06

(A)

Mary Ann Smith Fund.

This fund consists in:

Bond of the University secured by rent of Smith Building	$ 16,000.00
Do. secured by income from sewer, water and heat plants	21,000.00
Total	$ 37,000.00

Formerly the University Press Plant was carried as an investment of this fund at a valuation of $2,700.00. The total income from this fund ($1,110.00) was turned over to the general fund.

(B)

Chair of History Fund.

This fund consists in:

Loan to University secured by rent of Carr Building	$ 18,000.00
Do. (open account) for Alumni Building	4,994.00
Total	$ 22,994.00

The total income received from this fund (540.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(C)

Francis Jones Smith Fund.

This fund consists in:

Loan to Univ. secured by income: heat, sewer, and light plant	$ 14,000.00

The total income derived from this fund (420.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(D)

Mary S. Speight Fund.

This fund consists in:

Loan to Univ. secured by income from heating plant.....	$ 10,000.00

The total income derived from this fund (300.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(E)

Bradley Escheat.

This fund has been closed by adjustment of the litigation and the proceeds were turned into the General Fund for current expense, statement of which appeared in that fund.

(F)

Bryan Lecturing Fund

This fund represents a subscription by Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan as a Fund to pay for an annual prize, and is paid through the President. Nothing has been received from the President on account of this Fund since last report.

(G)

Mason Fund.

This fund consists in:

Loan to Univ. secured by income from heating plant.....	$ 1,000.00
800 acres land (more or less) in Orange Co. estimated value....	7,500.00
Total.....	$ 8,500.00

The total income derived from this fund (30.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(H)

Moore Fund

This Fund formerly consisted in N. C. four per cent bonds to the par value of $6,200.00; but these bonds were sold and the proceeds invested in securities bearing higher rate of interest. The securities of this fund now consist in:

Five Liberty Mills bonds (6 per cent) par value		$ 5,000.00
Two Peace Institute bonds (5 per cent) par value	($500.00 each)	1,000.00
Two Do.	" " ($100.00 each)	200.00
Total		$ 6,200.00

The total income derived from this fund ($304.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(I)

Kenneth M. Murchinson Fund

This fund consists in:

Two Bonds Randleman Manufacturing Co.	$ 1,500.00
15 shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock	1,500.00
Total	$ 3,000.00

The total income derived from this fund (180.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(J)

Martin Fund

This fund consists in:

Eight Raleigh Hosiery Co. 6 per cent bonds-par	$ 4,000,00
One N. C. 4 per cent Bond	50.00
Twenty-eight Wake Construction Co. 6 per cent bonds-par	2,800.00
Two Liberty Mills 6 per cent Bonds-par	2,000.00
Five Peace Institute 5 per cent Bonds-par	500.00
Total	$ 9,350.00

The executors of the Martin estate turned over, in settlement of the legacy, $2,802.22 in cash, the above set forth N. C. and Raleigh Hosiery Co. bonds, certificate of National Bank of Raleigh, and certificate of Stock of Caraleigh Phosphate Co. $225.00 was received as final dividend on the bank certificate, and the Caraleigh Phosphate stock was sold for $2,500.00. These sums together with the cash received from executors, were invested in the Wake Construction Co., Liberty Mills and Peace Institute bonds, as above scheduled. There remains, as principal, $241.83 to be invested. The Peace Institute bonds only pay 5 per cent, but were purchased at a price that make them yield 6 per cent on the money so invested.

The total income derived from this fund ($771.50) was turned over to the General Fund.

SECOND

Library Fund

This fund consists in:

Four 5 per cent Neuse River Mills bonds	$ 4,000.00
Fifty shares Holt Granite Mfg. Co. preferred stock	5,000.00
Fifty shares Gibson Mfg. Co. preferred stock	5,000.00
Fifty shares American Tobacco Co. preferred stock	5,000.00
Eight Wilkes County 6 per cent Bonds	8,000.00
Four Randleman Mfg. Co. 6 per cent bonds	4,000.00
Fifty shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock	5,000.00
One registered Metallurgica Mexicana 5 per cent bond	2,500.00
Five shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock	500.00
Three Hope Mills Mfg. Co. 6 per cent bonds	3,000.00
One Raleigh Water Co. 6 per cent bond	1,000.00
Secured loan to Atlantic Improvement Co.	6,000.00
Three Peace Institute 5 per cent bonds	300.00
Sixty shares N. C. Fire Ins. Co. stock	6,000.00
Total	$ 55,300.00

The $6,300.00 in N. C. 4 per cent bonds previously reported were sold at a slight premium in order to secure investments bearing a higher rate of interest. The proceeds therefrom were invested in the Atlantic Improvement Co. Loan, upon approval of Finance Committee, and the Peace Institute bonds, the latter, though bearing 5 per cent int. on face, being purchased at a price which yields 6 per cent on amount invested.

All of these securities, except the N. C. Fire Ins. Co. stock, are sound investments and yield regular income, The N. C. Fire Ins. Co. stock was given by Mr. E. M. Armfield to replace an equal amount of Standard Furniture Co. stock, which he had previously donated to this fund, on account of the Standard Furniture Co. going into hands of receivers. The N. C. Fire Insurance Company is now in process of liquidation and it is not known what amount will be realized on its stock.

Receipts

Balance in hand August 15th, 1908	$ 1,201.43
Income from invested fund	2,818.50
Sale of $6,300.00 N. C. 4 per cent bonds for reinvestment	6,333.75
Total receipts	$ 10,353.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Bursar to be expended for Library	$ 1,250.00
Loan to Atlantic Improvement Co	6,000.00
Purchase Peace Institute bonds (par $300.00)	279.00
Back coupons Stanley Co. bonds transferred to General Fund by order of Trustees	860.64
Total disbursements	$ 8,389.64

Balance in hand Aug. 15th, 1909 ..... $ 1,964.04.

THIRD

John Calvin McNair Lecturing Fund

This fund consists in:

Four Randleman Mfg. Co. 6 per cent bonds	$ 4,000.00
Two N. C. 4 per cent bonds	200.00
Two School Com. Ral. Township 6 per cent bonds	2,000.00
Four Neuse River Mills 5 per cent bonds	4,000.00
Total	$ 10,200.00

RECEIPTS

Bal. in hand Aug. 15th, 1908	$ 396.00
Income from invested fund	568.00
Total receipts	$ 964.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Turned over to Bursar to pay for lecture etc	$ 680.00

Balance in hand Aug. 15th, 1909 ..... $284.00

Respectfully submitted,

Treasurer.

Aug. 16th, 1909.

REPORT OF THE BURSAR

AUG. 15, 1908—AUG. 14, 1909

Receipts

From Students

Diploma and Locker Fees	$ 713.25	
Heat and Light	3,250.00	
Laboratory Fees	4,268.55	
Registration Fees	17,181.80	
Room Rent	5,767.46	
Tuition	21,969.41	53,150.47

From Special Funds

Bryan Prize	12.00	
Colonial Dames History Prizes	75.00	
Deems Loan Fund	4,153.39	
General Education Board Fund	2,500.00	
Library Fund	4,322.62	
McNair Lecture Fund	680.00	
Martin Loan Fund	914.26	
North Carolina Academy of Science	50.00	
Shepard Bryan Prize	25.00	
Sprunt Monograph Fund	100.00	
Toch Fellowship	200.00	
Power Plant (Town Customers)	3,878.66	
University Press	3,814.15	
Miscellaneous	820.55	21,905.63

From Treasurer

On State Annual Appropriation and Income from Invested funds	80,850.00
Balance Aug. 15, 1908 (General and Special Funds)	2,833.28
Total Receipts for the Year	158,739.38

Forwarded			158,739.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Advertising		1,094.35	
Campus		3,246.00	
Commencement		905.56	
Deems Loan Fund		4,137.38	
Fellowships		200.00	
Fees to Library		2,800.00	
Furniture		154.89	
General Education Board Fund		2,633.81	
Gymnasium		45.32	
Infirmary		2.054.10	
Interest on Dormitory Loan		2,040.00	
Laboratories		8,522.56	
Library		5,825.76	
McNair Lecture Fund		500.00	
Martin Loan Fund		715.00	
Power Plant		12.459.11	
Printing and Postage		4,011.88	
Prizes		112.00	
Refunded Tuition, Fees, and Room Rent		337.75	
Repairs		2,353.53	
Salaries: Administration	8,495.83		
Teachers	82,082.68		
Janitors	2,584.32	93,162.83	
Miscellaneous		3,902.15	
University Press		3,940.68	155,154.66
Total balance on hand Aug. 14, 1909			3,584.72

Of this amount the following balances belong to funds not available for University expenses:

Martin Loan Fund	213.22	
Deems Loan Fund	2,117.67	
Library Fund	6.21	
Other Trust Funds	1,243.75	3,580 85
Balance General Fund		3 87

Against this balance should be charged the following items:

Loan on Biological Building (Davie Hall)	6,832.09	
Loan on University Inn Property	5,680.01	
Notes University Inn Property	15,000.00	
Note Biological Building	3,500.00	31,012.10
Deficit to August 15, 1909		31.008.23

UNIVERSITY PRESS

EXPENDITURES

Labor	2,375.42	
Material	1,149.01	
Power, Heat and Light	100.00	
Repairs to Equipment	75.94	
New Equipment	240.31	3,940.68
Receipts from Customers		3,814.15
Cash deficit		126.53
Material on hand August 15, 1909	346.85	
Accounts Receivable "	165.00	
Work set up "	60.00	
	571.85	
Material on hand Aug. 15, 1908 ..... 50.00		
Accounts Receivable " 200.00	250.00	
	321.85	
New Equipment added	240.31	562.16
Net Gain		435.63

POWER PLANT

EXPENDITURES

Fuel	5,082.41	
Labor	2,431.45	
Oil, Waste, Etc	229.60	
Repairs	748.43	
Interest	2,760.00	
Wiring Material	964.97	
New Equipment	242.25	12,459.11

RECEIPTS

From Students	3,250.00	
Town Customers	3,878.66	7,128.66
Cash Deficit		5,330.45

Fuel on hand August 15, 1909		2,000.00	
Material " "		500.00	
Accounts Receivable "		500.00	
		3,000.00	
Fuel on hand Aug. 15, 1908	2,500.00		
Material " "	100.00		
Accounts Receivable "	350.00	2,950.00	50.00
Cost to University for Lights, Heat, and Water			5.280.45

DEEMS FUND

Balance in hand August 15, 1908		1,741.66	
Collected on notes and interest		4,513.39	
		6,255.05	
Loaned on notes	3,997.38		
Treasurer's salary	140.00	4,137.38	
Balance in hand			2,117.67

MARTIN FUND

Balance in hand August 15, 1908		13.96	
Collected on notes and interest		914.26	
		928.22	
Loaned on Notes		715.00	
Balance in hand			213.22

PUBLICATIONS AND ADDRESSES OF THE FACULTY

William Cain

Theory of Solid and Braced Elastic Arches. Second Edition. Rewritten.

Theory of Steel-Concrete Arches and of Vaulted Structures. Fifth Edition. Revised and enlarged. New York. Van Nostrand's "Science Series".

Practical Designing of Retaining Walls with an Appendix on Stresses in Masonry Dams. Sixth Edition. Revised and enlarged. New York. Van Nostrand.

Stresses in Masonry Dams. Trans. American Society of Civil Engineers. Vol. LXIV.

Collier Cobb

Children of Many Lands. Illustrated lecture before Chapel Hill Baptist Church. January 1, 1909.

Drifting Sands. Illustrated lecture at Winston-Salem, N. C. Jan. 15, 1909.

Yellowstone National Park. Illustrated lecture at Mooresville, N. C. February 11, 1909.

Geysers and Other Subsidiary Volcanic Phenomena. Illustrated lecture at Calvander, N. C. Feb. 22, 1909.

Lessons from the Landes and Dunes of Gascony. Illustrated lecture at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. April 3, 1909

Education for Service. Vaughan High School, Caldwell County Teachers' Association, Aulander High School.

Sand-reefs of the Carolina Coast. Lecture at Lenoir, N. C. April 23, 1909.

Geology in Relation to Forestry. Thirty lectures before the Biltmore Forest School. June-July, 1909.

Geology and Crop Adaptation. Lecture before the farmers of

Biltmore Estate. July 9, 1909.

Studies in Coast Lines. Series of illustrated lectures before the Summer School of the South, Knoxville, Tenn. July, 1909.

PALMER COBB

Poe and Hoffman. South Atlantic Quarterly. April, 1909.

W. C. COKER

Leptolegnia from North Carolina. Mycologia. Nov. 1909.

Vitality of Pine Seeds and the Delayed Opening of Cones. American Naturalist. Nov. 1909.

Additions to the Flora of the Carolinas. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. Nov. 1909.

Liverwort Types for Elementary Classes. Torreya. Nov. 1909.

A Double-Flowered Sarracenia. Plant World. Nov. 1909.

Some Rare Abnormalities in Liverworts. The Bryologist. Nov. 1909.

Lycopodium Adpressum forma Polyclavatum from South Carolina. The Fern Bulletin. July 1909.

H. N. EATON

Notes on the Petrography of the Granites of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Vol. 25, No. 3, Nov. 1909, pp. 1-7.

EDWARD K. GRAHAM

The Essays of Samuel McChord Crothers. South Atlantic Quarterly. April, 1909.

John Charles McNeill. Library of Southern Literature. Vol. VII.

History of Southern Oratory During the Federal Period. The South in the Building of the Nation. Vol. IX.

History of Southern Oratory During the Civil War Period. The South in the Building of the Nation. Vol. IX.

Numerous articles in the North Carolina Review.

The Strength of the Commonwealth. Address at Warrenton High School, May 26, 1909; at Durham High School, June 3, 1909.

Constructive Citizenship. Address at Oxford High School Com-

mencement. May 27, 1909.

The Teacher and Modern Democracy. Teachers' Assembly. Morehead City, June 18, 1909.

J. G. deR. Hamilton

Correspondence of Jonathan Worth. 2 vols. N. C. Historical Commission. 1909.

The Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. South Atlantic Quarterly. January and April, 1909.

North Carolina since 1865. South in the Building of the Nation. 1909.

The South in Political Parties. South in the Building of the Nation. 1909.

Lincoln and the South. Sewance Review. April, 1909.

Hinton Rowan Helper, Agitator. Charlotte Observer. Apr. 1909.

Abner Nash. Address on Presentation of Portrait to State.

Articles and book reviews in N. C. Review.

Archibald Henderson

Illustrated Issue of the University of North Carolina Record (in collaboration with faculty and alumni). No. 67. Nov. 1909.

On the Representation, by Models or Graphs, of the Twenty-Seven Lines upon a Cubic Surface. N. C. Academy of Science, Durham, N. C. April 30, 1909.

The Heritage of the University of North Carolina Man. North Carolina University Magazine. May, 1909.

Charles Alphonso Smith, Roosevelt Professor at Berlin for 1910-11. Charlotte Observer. May 6, 1909.

Academic Ambassadors (part *re* C. A. Smith). The Outlook. June 19, 1909.

Biographical and critical sketches of John Charles McNeill and Christian Reid (Mrs. F. C. Tiernan) in Biographical History of North Carolina, and The Library of Southern Literature, respectively.

Charles H. Herty

Rapid Determination of Oil in Cottonseed Products. Jointly with F. B. Stem and M. Orr. Journal of Industrial and Engineering

Chemistry. Vol. I, No. 2.

The Stability of Rosin at Slightly Elevated Temperatures. Jointly with W. S. Dickson. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Vol. I, No. 2.

Report of the Baltimore Meeting of the American Chemical Society. Paper read at the Mid-Winter Meeting N. C. Section American Chemical Society.

The Unsaponifiable Matter in the Oleo-resins of Conifers. Paper read at the Mid-Winter Meeting N. C. Section American Chemical Society.

The Chemistry of "Scrape" Formation. Paper read before the N. C. Academy of Science.

Valence—What is it? Paper read at the Detroit Meeting of American Chemical Society.

Some New Extractives for Use in Determining Fats. Paper read at the Detroit Meeting of American Chemical Society.

Further Application of the Specific Gravity Method for Determining Fats. Paper read at the Detroit Meeting of American Chemical Society.

The Application of Physical Chemistry to the Study of Oleo-resins. Paper read at the Boston Meeting American Chemical Society.

The Determination of Oil in Flaxseed Products by the Specific Gravity Method. Paper read at the Boston Meeting of the American Chemical Society.

WILLIAM deB. MACNIDER

Alcohol. Charlotte Medical Journal. August, 1909.

The Teaching of Pharmacology in the Smaller Medical Schools. The Southern Medical Journal. August, 1909.

The Pathological Changes Which Develop in the Kidney, as a Result of Occlusion by Ligature of one Branch of the Renal Artery. The Journal of Medical Research. Boston. December, 1909.

The Spontaneous Occurrence of Cardio-Vascular Disease in the Dog. Southern Medical Journal. September, 1909.

J. E. MILLS

The Foundations of Science. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific

Society. April, 1909.

Chemical Energy. Trans. American Electrochemical Society. Vol. XIV, Vol. XV, 1909.

Molecular Attraction, VIII Paper. Journal Physical Chemistry. Vol. XIII. Oct. 1909.

The Internal Heat of Vaporization. Journal American Chemical Society. Vol. XXXI. Oct. 1909.

A. H. Patterson

The "Pinch Effect" in Unidirectional Electric Sparks. Science. January 1, 1909. Reprinted in Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. Vol. XXIV, No. 4. December, 1909.

Meteor Observation. (Note with Map.) Popular Astronomy. No. 162. Feb., 1909.

The Probable Electrical Nature of Chemical Energy. Trans. American Electrochemical Society. Vol. XV, 1909. Reprinted in Jour. E. M. S. S. Vol. XXV. No. 2, June, 1909.

The New Americanism. Address delivered before the graduating class of the Winston High School. May 28, 1909.

Origin of the Moon. Science. June 11, 1909.

Starland. Illustrated lecture in series arranged by the Moravian Brotherhood, Salem, N. C. Nov. 29, 1909.

Joseph H. Pratt

Biennial Report of the State Geologist. N. C. Geological and Economic Survey, Report for the years 1907-08.

Peat and Swamp Lands. Journal American Peat Society. Vol. II. April, 1909.

Steel Hardening Metals. Encyclopaedic Review published by the La Salle Extension University. 1909.

New Type of Washer for Low-Grade Gold Ores. The Engineering and Mining Journal. Vol. LXXXVII. May 8, 1909.

Monazite and Monazite Mining in the Carolinas, (with Douglas B. Sterrett). Trans. American Inst. Mining Engineers. Vol. XL. 1909.

The Swamp Lands of North Carolina. Journal American Peat

Society. Vol. XI. Oct., 1909.

Good Roads in the South. Manufacturer's Record. Vol. LIV. Jan. 7, 1909.

A System of Roads for the Southern Appalachians. Manufacturer's Record. Vol. LVI. Oct. 28, 1909.

Dirt Roads. Progressive Farmer. Vol. XXIV. August 26, 1909.

Bond Issue for Good Roads. Progressive Farmer. Vol. XXIV. Aug. 26, 1909.

A New Occurrence of Monazite in North Carolina. Journal E. M. S. S. Vol. XXV. No. 2, June, 1909.

Monazite and Monazite Mining. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.

Proceedings of the Second Annual Drainage Convention held at New Berne, N. C. November 11th and 12th. N. C. Geological and Economic Survey, Economic Paper 18. 1909.

Bulletin of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association. Bulletin 1, Nov. 1, 1909. Bulletin 2, Dec. 1, 1909.

Culture of the Oyster. Press Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 21.

How to Increase the Durability of Farm Timber. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 22.

Suggested Legislation Relating to Drainage of Swamp and Overflowed Lands. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 23.

A Study of the Forest Conditions of North Carolina. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 27.

Drainage of North Carolina Swamp and Overflowed Lands. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 29.

Mineral Production of North Carolina During 1908. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 33.

Instructions and Suggestions to Engineers and Viewers in connection with the Establishment of Drainage Districts in North Carolina. Bulletin N. C. Geological and Economic Survey. No. 35.

Good Roads. Address at Oxford, N. C. Feb. 2, 1909; Franklinton, N. C., March 23. 1909; Stantonsburg, N. C., June 30, 1909; Marshall, N. C., Aug. 1, 1909; Boone, N. C., Aug. 14,

1909; Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1909.

Conservation and Utilization of Our Natural Resources. Lecture at Elon College, N. C. Feb. 25th, 1909.

Nature Studies of Every Day Importance. Lecture at St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C. April 23, 1909.

The Practical Value of Good Roads. Address at Newton, N. C. April 24, 1909.

How to Improve the Public Road. Address at Pittsboro, N. C. May 3, 1909.

Good Roads in the South. Address at Richmond, Va. May 14, 1909.

Bond Issue for Good Roads. Address at New Berne, N. C., June 7, 1909; Spruce Pine, N. C., Aug. 9, 1909; Lenoir, N. C., Aug. 16, 1909; Rutherfordton, N. C., Sept. 6, 1909.

Practical Results to be derived from Good Roads. Address at Sanford, N. C. July 2, 1909; Hendersonville, N. C. Aug. 23, 1909; Brevard, N. C. Aug. 24, 1909.

The Fisheries of North Carolina. Address at Hatteras, N. C. July 14, 1909.

Good Roads in the Southern Appalachians. Address at Burnsville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1909.

A System of Roads for the Southern Appalachians. Address at Asheville, N. C. Oct. 6, 1909.

Good Roads and Agricultural Interests. Address before the National Farmers' Congress, Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 9, 1909.

The Practicability of Drainage of North Carolina Swamps. Address at New Berne, N. C. Nov. 12, 1909.

C. L. Raper

Thirty lectures on Railway Problems, thirty lectures on Labor Problems, in the Summer Session of Columbia University. July-August.

Delegate from the State of North Carolina and from the University of North Carolina to the Third International Conference on State and Local Taxation (at Louisville, Ky) for discussion on federal corporation tax. September.

Review of Carter's *When Railroads Were New*, and Horrock's

Railway Rates (English). Political Science Quarterly. December.

J. F. Royster

Spenser's Archaism and Cicero. Modern Language Notes. January, 1909.

Simplification of Gemination in the Old English Weak Verb, Class 1. Journal of English and Germanic Philology. Vol. VIII, No. 1. January, 1909.

English Tags in the Chronicle of Matthew of Paris. Modern Language Review. London. July, 1909.

Scotland Yard Methods in Literature. South Atlantic Quarterly. Vol. VIII, No. 4. October, 1909.

N. W. Walker

The Unit Basis of Estimating College Entrance Requirements. Paper read before the N. C. Association of City Superintendents, Raleigh. January 31.

Sketch of Judge Walter Clark. The Yackety-Yack. 1909.

Second Annual Report of State Inspector of Public High Schools. State Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh.

Library of Southern Literature: A Review. The North Carolina Review. December 5, 1909.

Henry Pattillo's Geographical Catechism (Edited). The University Press, Chapel Hill. December, 1909.

High School Number, University Record (Edited). January, 1909.

A. S. Wheeler

5-Brom-2-aminobenzoic Acid. A New Preparation. Journal American Chemical Society. Vol. XXXI. May, 1909.

Condensation of Chloral with Primary Aromatic Amines. III. (*with Stroud Jordan*). Journal American Chemical Society. XXXI. August, 1909.

Composition of the Sea Waters of Bogue Sound. A Report to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. August 31, 1909.

H. V. Wilson

A Further Contribution on the Regenerative Power of the Somatic Cells of Sponges after Removal from the Parent. With a Demonstration of Photographs. American Society of Zoologists, Baltimore. Dec. 30, 1909.

The Photographic Equipment of a Biological Laboratory and some Microphotographs Useful in Teaching. N. C. Academy of Science, Durham, N. C. April 30, 1909.

Sponges. N. C. Academy of Science. April 30, 1909.

The Wistar Institute Journals and the Need for Their Support. N. C. Academy of Science, Durham, N. C. April 30, 1909.

L. R. Wilson

Archibald DeBow Murphy. Library of Southern Literature. 1909.

The High School Library. University of N. C. Record. January, 1909.

The Library and University Life. North Carolina Review. Oct., 1909.

The State Library Commission. North Carolina Review. Oct., 1909.

The Library of the University of North Carolina. Library Journal. Dec., 1909.

The North Carolina Library Commission. Address before the Federation of Women's Clubs of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. May 5, 1909.

OFFICES HELD DURING THE YEAR BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

W. C. Coker

President of the N. C. Academy of Science.

Charles H. Herty

Councillor-at-large American Chemical Society.

President Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, American Chemical Society.

Secretary Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Member of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Academy of Science.

JOSEPH H. PRATT

President of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association.

Secretary of the North Carolina Drainage Association.

H. V. WILSON

Vice-President of the American Society of Zoologists.

PUBLICATIONS BY THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY RECORD

No. 69, January, 1909.	High School Number.
No. 70, February, 1909.	The School of Medicine and Pharmacy.
No. 71, March, 1909.	The Catalogue.
No. 72, April, 1900.	The Law School.
No. 73, May, 1909.	Anniversary of Lee's Birthday.
No. 74, June, 1900.	One-hundred and fourteenth Commencement.
No. 75, October, 1909.	Alumni Bulletin No. 3. Opening Exercises. Address of President S. C. Mitchell. Address by Hon. T. W. Bickett. Address by Mr. Charles W. Tillett, Jr. Report of the President to the Alumni. Greetings from the Alumni. Alumni Banquets. Opening of the Fall Term. Class of 1909. New Members of the Faculty. Work of the Faculty during Vacation. Positions in Learned Societies held by Members of the Faculty. Among the Alumni. Marriages of Alumni. Necrology. Miscellaneous. Appreciation of "Studies in Philology." Historic Gerrard Hall. The Founding of the University. Reminiscences of Col. S. A. Norfleet, 1841.

Report of the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

No. 76, November, 1909. Illustrative and Descriptive Bulletin.

No. 77, December, 1909. The President's Report.

JOURNAL OF THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Volume XXIV, No. 3. Monazite and Monazite Mining in the Carolinas, by Joseph Hyde Pratt and Douglas B. Sterrett.

The Optical Rotation of Spirits of Turpentine, by Chas. H. Herty.

The Character of the Compound Formed by the Addition of Ammonia to Ethyl - phospho - platino - chloride, by Chas. H. Herty and R. O. E. Davis.

The Volatile Oil of Pinus Serotina, by Chas. H. Herty and W. S. Dickson.

Micropegmatite at Chapel Hill, by H. N. Eaton.

Abstracts.

No. 4, The Amanitas of North Carolina, by H. C. Beardslee.

Investigations of the N. C. Geological and Economic Survey Relating to Forestry Problems along the North Carolina Banks, by Joseph Hyde Pratt.

Streptococcus Infections of the Tonsils, their Diagnosis and Relationship to Acute Articular Rheumatism, by Wm. DeB. MacNider.

The "Pinch-Effect" in Unidirectional Electric Sparks, by Andrew H. Patterson.

The Recent Baltimore Meetings of Scientific Societies.

Volume XXV, No. 1. Proceedings of the Elisha Mitchell

Scientific Society.

The Foundations of Science, by J. E. Mills.

5-Brom-2-Aminobenzoic Acid, a New Preparation, by Alvin S. Wheeler.

Rapid Determination of Oil in Cotton-seed Products, by Chas. H. Herty, F. B. Stem, and M. Orr.

The Stability of Rosin at Slightly Elevated Temperatures, by Chas. H. Herty and W. S. Dickson.

No. 2. Proceedings of the North Carolina Academy of Science, Eighth Annual Meeting.

On the Number of Species of Birds that can be observed in one day at Raleigh, N. C., by C. S. Brimley.

Some Notes on the Song Periods of Birds, by C. S. Brimley.

The Probable Electrical Nature of Chemical Energy, by A. H. Patterson.

New Occurrence of Monazite in North Carolina, by Joseph Hyde Pratt.

The Senses of Insects, by Franklin Sherman, Jr.

No. 3. Notes on the Petrography of the Granites of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, by H. N. Eaton.

Condensation of Chloral with Primary Aromatic Amines III, A. S. Wheeler and Stroud Jordan.